



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

into the adjacent wall of the *skene*, a bit of roof, of poros cut to imitate overlapping tiles, which are in shape like large leaves.

THEODORE WOOLSEY HEERMANCE.

NOTE.—It gives me pleasure to acknowledge my indebtedness to DR. DÖRPFELD for a number of helpful suggestions.

FRAGMENT OF A DATED PANATHENAIIC AMPHORA.

In the gymnasium excavated at Eretria by the American School in May and June, 1895, north of the room where the four basins were found *in situ* (see *Am. Jour. Arch.*, XI. 2, p. 156) there was a small triangular space formed by the intersection of three walls. Water-pipes ran across its floor, and at their level amidst other rubbish the vase-fragment here represented was found (FIGURE 1). Its three sides measure 0.095 m., 0.085 m. and 0.08 m. Written *κιονηδόν* is the inscription *Πολέμων*. To the left of the inscription is a vertical band of black 0.01 m. to 0.013 m. in width. Practically all the paint has disappeared and the different color of the clay where the paint once stood alone permits the letters to be made out. The *κιονηδόν* direction of the inscription, the size of the letters and the black band beside them make it certain that this is a fragment of a Panathenaic *amphora*, and that *Πολέμων* is the name of an *archon*, which dates it in a particular year. Above the Π is visible the vertical *hasta* of another letter which we are to take as N and read [*ἄρχων*] *Πολέμων*.

The Panathenaic *amphorae*, whole or fragmentary, which bear *archons'* names, are fourteen in number and belong to ten several years.¹ This is no place to discuss these *amphorae* from the artistic standpoint, as on this side our new fragment has no data for comparison. It may, however, be worth while to note a few things about the inscriptions they bear. In three instances—in the years 333–2, 332–1, 328–7, the word *ἄρχων* precedes the

¹ Cf. RAYET ET COLLIGNON, *Histoire de la Céramique grecque*, p. 140; URLICHS, *Beiträge zur Kunstgeschichte*, p. 44ff; *Annali dell' Istituto*, 1877, pp. 294–332 (J. DE WITTE); *Monumenti*, x, pl. 47–48a, 48f, No. 8; *BCH.* vi, p. 168.

name; in eight—for the years 367–6, 336–5, 332–1, 324–3 (twice), 323–2, 321–0, 313–2, *ἄρχων* follows the name. A second vase for 336–5 has *ἡρχεν* following the archon's name. The two fragments of the year 347–6 do not allow the order to be determined with certainty. That the variation in order is only a variation, and is not to be taken as a positive indication of date, is shown by the occurrence in one year (332–1) of both forms, each of which is also found before and after that date. Besides this variation of order there are two important changes in the

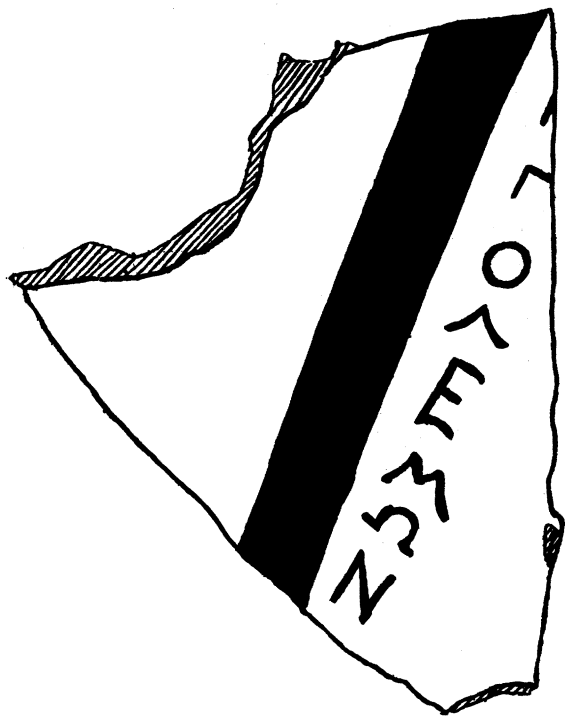


FIG. 1.—ERETRIA GYMNASIUM. FRAGMENT OF A PANATHENAIC AMPHORA.

inscriptions of this period. The first is the use of the new alphabet in the old formula *τῶν Ἀθένεθεν ἄθλων*, which remained in this form until after 336 B.C., though as far back as *archons'* names on *amphorae* extend (367 B.C.) they are always in the new alphabet. The second change was the introduction of the *κιονηδόν* direction of writing, most probably in 347 B.C., as vases of that year are found with both this way and the older way of

writing along the pillar. Another way in which the inscriptions of these *amphorae* vary is in their several relations to the two pillars between which the goddess stands. Sometimes τῶν Ἀθήνηθεν ἄθλων is alongside the pillar to the right, sometimes alongside that on the left, the *archon*-inscription taking the unoccupied place. Most frequently the two inscriptions are on the inner sides of the two pillars, but in one case in 336 B.C., and regularly after 324 (including one vase of that year), one inscription is on the inner side of the pillar to the left (as one faces the vase), and the other is on the outer side of the right-hand pillar.

To return to our fragment. The only *archon* bearing the name of Polemon of whom we know held office in the year 312–11 B.C.² The latest of the dated *amphorae* hitherto known is of the year 313–12, so that the discovery of this fragment enables the list of dated *amphorae* to be brought one year further down than was before possible. If the custom of putting an inscription to the right of each pillar, which prevailed just previously to this date, was still followed, we are in no position to say from what part of the vase this fragment comes, for it is too small to show traces of Athena's dress, which alone could finally settle the question.

It is a matter of interest that this fragment was found at Eretria, and the place of its finding may be taken as showing that on the spot where the present gymnasium was unearthed there once stood another, an older, gymnasium, in which a victor once dedicated the prize he won at the *Panathenaia* of 312. The *Panathenaia* of 312–11, coming in the first year of the 117th Olympiad, were not the Great *Panathenaia*, which fall in the third years of the Olympiads.

THEODORE WOOLSEY HEERMANCE.

NOTE.—In the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, I, p. 215, M. MARTHA publishes a fragment (No. 3) of a Panathenaic *amphora*, but knows no fourth-century *archon* whose name would fit the remaining letters. These are $\text{P} \leq \text{H}$, and a bit of the pillar shows below them, *i. e.*, the inscription is not *κιονηδόν*, but resembles those of the years 367 and 347. Is it not possible that the H is the initial of H P X E N, as in 336, and that before it we have H $\leq$ as the end of the name of an *archon*? To go only into the

² Cf. DIOD. SIC. 19:77; DION. HAL., *Dinar.* 9; CIA. II, 728B l. 30.

period between 367 and 347, when we know this direction of writing prevailed, there are a number of *archons'* names which are available: 364, Timokrates; 363, Charikleides; 360, Kallimedes; 357, Agathokles; 356, Elpines; and, 347, Themistokles. Any further determination, however, is impossible.

T. W. H.